



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The
FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGIST

Official Organ of The Florida Entomological Society, Gainesville,
Florida.

J. R. WATSON.....	<i>Editor</i>
WILMON NEWELL.....	<i>Associate Editor</i>
A. H. BEYER.....	<i>Business Manager</i>

Issued once every three months. Free to all members of the Society.

Subscription price to non-members is \$1.00 per year in advance; 35 cents per copy.

THE ENTOMOGENOUS FUNGI

October was an unusually rainy month in Florida. According to the Weather Bureau the average for the state was 8.28 inches above normal, and only one station in peninsular Florida (New Smyrna) reported a deficiency. There was not a single day without rain at some station. Due undoubtedly to this meteorological condition the entomogenous fungi have been unusually efficient this fall thruout the citrus belt. A careful count of some hundreds of citrus leaves at Gainesville showed that the fungi had killed 97.2% of the fall brood of whitefly—a percentage of kill seldom equalled in commercial spraying. In the order of their efficiency the fungi ranked as follows: the brown fungus, the red aschersonia, *Microcera*, the cinnamon fungus.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin 165 of the Experiment Station and the October number of the Quarterly Bulletin of the State Plant Board are of unusual interest and importance to Florida and other cotton-growing states. In this bulletin Mr. Geo. D. Smith presents "A Preliminary Report Upon an Improved Method of Controlling the Boll Weevil". "The gist of the method may be summarized in two sentences, as follows:

1. Remove all squares from the cotton plants about June 5 and destroy them.
2. Follow this at once with a thoro application of calcium arsenate or lead arsenate, using a suitable dusting machine."